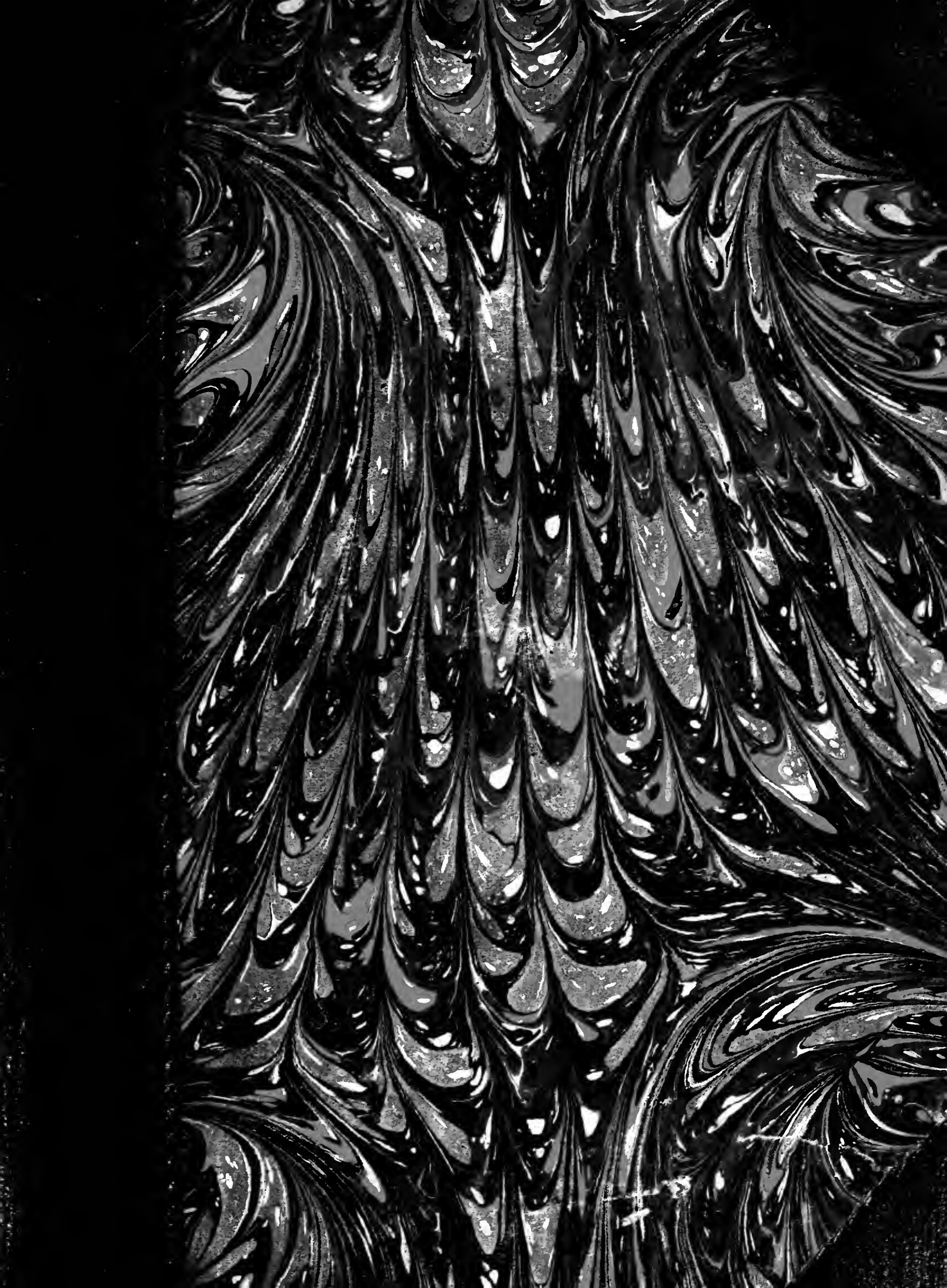

Numb. 102.

Mercurius Politicus.

Comprising the summe of all Intelligence, with the Affairs and Designs now on foot in the three Nations of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*.

In defence of the Common-wealth, and for Information of the People.

———*Ità vertere Seria.* {Hor. de Ar. Poet.

From *Thursday*, May 13. to *Thursday*, May. 20. 1652.

WE have noted the *third error or default in Policy*, to be *a keeping the people ignorant of those ways and means that are essentially necessary for the preservation of their Liberty*; and the remedy thereof we judged to be a publication of those *Rules*, which have been practised in time past by divers Nations, for the keeping of their Freedom when they once had gotten it. Three of those rules you had in our last.

4. A *Fourth* is, *not to let two of one family to bear offices of high trust at one time. Nor to permit a continuation of great powers in any one Family.* The former usually brings on the latter: and if the latter be prevented, there is the less danger in the former; but however, both are to be avoided. The Reason is very evident, because a permission of them

 gives

gives a particular Family an oportunity to bring their own private Interest into competition with that of the publicke; from whence presently ensues this grand inconvenience in State, that the affairs of the Commonweal will be made subservient to the ends of a few persons; no corn shall be measured but in their Bushell; nor any materials be allowed for the publick work, unless they square well with the building of a private interest or family. This therefore *was a principal point* of State in the Republick of the Romans, *Ne duo, vel plures, ex unâ Familiâ magnos magistratus gerant eodem tempore, Let not two, or more, of one Family bear great Offices at the same time.* And a little after it follows, *Ne magna Imperia ab unâ familiâ præscribantur, Let not great commands be prescibed or continued by one family.* That little liberty which was left to the Romans, after the fatal stab given to *Cæsar* in the Senate house, might have been preserved, had they prevented his kinsman *Octavius* from succeeding him in the possession of an extraordinary Power. The effecting whereof was *Cicero's* work, and indeed his principal error, as he often afterwards acknowledged; which may serve to shew, that the wisest man may be sometimes winking: for he brought the other into play; whereas had he quitted his spleen, and consulted his brain, he must questionless have seen, that a siding with *Antony* had been more convenient then with the other; who being once admitted into power, soon drew the parties and interests of his Uncle *Julius* to become his own, and with a wet finger not onely cast off his friend *Cicero*, but contrived the ruin of the Republick and him both together.

The *Florentin* family of the *Medices*, who hold an absolute command at this day, made themselves by continuing power in their hands, in a short time so cōsiderable, that they durst openly bid defiance to the publick liberty; which might have continued much longer, had not *Cosmus* been so easily admitted to succeed his Cousin *Alexander*. It is observable also of the same family, that one of them being Pope, they then hatched designes upon several parts of *Italy*, not doubting

ting to carry them by favour of the Pope their kinsman; but he dying befor their ends were effected, they then made a party in the Conclave, for the creating of *Iulian de Medicis*, who was brother to the former Pope, and had like to have carried it, till *Pompeius Columna* stood up, and shewed them how dangerous and prejuditial it must of necessity prove, to the liberties of *Italy*, that the Popedom should be continued in one house, and in the hands of two brothers one after another.

What effects the continuation of power in the family of *Orange*, hath had in the *United Provinces*, is every mans observation, and that Nation sufficiently felt long before the Project came to maturity in this last mans dayes; & had he left a son of sufficient years behind him, to have stept immediatly into his place, perhaps the design might have gone on; but certainly that people could never have had so fair an opportunity as they now enjoy (the *Cockatrice* being but *in the Egg*) to reduce that Family into a temper more sutable to a State and Interest of Liberty. What made the ancient Roman Senate in a short time so intollerable to that People, but because they carried all by families; as the Senate of *Venice* doth now at this day; where if the constitution were otherwise, the people would then (perhaps) be much more sensible what it is to be in a State of Freedom.

5. It hath bin usual in Free-States to hold up the majesty & authority of their suffrages or votes entire, in their Senats, or Supreme Assemblies; for if this were not lookt to, and secured from the controll or influence of any other power, then *Actum erat de Libertate*, Liberty and Authority became lost for ever. So long as the Roman people kept up their credit and authority, as sacred, in their Tribunes and Supreme Assemblies, so long they continued really free; but when by their own neglect they gave *Sylla* and his party in the Senate an opertunity of power to curb them, then their suffrages (once esteem'd as sacred) were troden under foot; for immediately after, they came to debate & act but by courtesy, the authority left being by *Sylla*, after the expiration of his Dictatorship,

 in

in the hands of the Standing Senate, so that it could never after be regained by the people. Nor did the Senate themselvs keep it long in their own hands: for when *Cæsar* march'd to *Rome*, he deprived them also of the authority of their suffrages; onely in a formal way he made use of them, and so under a shadow of legality, he assumed that power to himself which they durst not deny him. Thus they were served too by his Nephew *Octavius* (better known by the name of *Augustus*) who was a ripe youth, and began betimes; for being scarce 20. years of age, he drew his Army also to *Rome*, and sent messengers to the Senate to demand the Consulship; but when the messengers saw a kinde of slackness and unwillingness to make him consul, then *Cornelius* a Centurion (one of the messengers) told them plainly to their faces, setting his hand upon the hilt of his sword; *Hic faciet, si vos non feceritis*, *If you wil not do it, this shall.* When they saw that then (the messengers being withdrawn) they soon agreed to give them a satisfactory answer.

This was a just punishment upon the Fathers, that the same Freedom should be taken from the Senatick power, by such kinde of Practises as themselves had first contrived, to overthrow the free suffrage and authority of the people in their Assemblies. Just in the same manner dealt *Cosmus* with the *Florentin* Senate; he made use of their suffrage, but he had so plaid his Cards before hand, that they durst not but yeeld to his ambition. So also *Tiberius*, when he endeavoured to settle himself, first brought the suffrages of the Senate at his own devotion, that they durst not but consent to his establishment, and then so ordered the matter, that he might seem to do nothing, not onely without their consent, but to be forced to accept the Empire by their intreaty: so that you see, there was an Empire in effect long before it was declared in formality.

From hence therefore we may clearly deduce the necessity of this *Rule* in a *Free state*, from the practise of times past, that no State can preserve its *Freedom*, but by maintaining

the

the free Sufferage of the people in full vigor, untainted with the influence or mixture of any commanding Power.

More of these Rules are yet behind.

From Edenburgh, May 11.

This week the Provincial Assembly sat here at *Edenburgh*, wherein a main debate was, the approbation or disapproving of the General Assembly at St. *Andrews*, which occasioned a great division amongst them; Mr. *David Dick* being a prime man for approbation.

The People as well as the Ministrie of this Nation, are at present more devided then ever, those who would be called the Godly partie, are most confident of a speedie change of Government, which they ground upon the admittance, and imployment of Malignants so generally in places of publick trust; The Deputies for the Sheriffdom of *Argyle* have accepted of the Tender, but so far as I can understand them, they wait and confidently expect a revolution, if the differences between the Marquess of *Argyle*, *Montrosse*, *Huntley*, the Earl of *Atholl*, and *Sir James Lamount* could have been composed, *Argile* had never joyned in the Union, for they conceived themselves in the Highlands (being unanimous) able to bid defiance to an hundred thousand, yet *Argile* himself did, and still seems to yeild to any thing (with safety of conscience, as he tearms it) that may prevent the effusion of more Christian blood.

The Malignants (I do assure you) though they seemingly comply and accept of the Parliaments tender and employments, yet it is as wel to revenge themselvs upon the Presbyter and in hopes of an after game, as out of any respect or affection to the *English*.

From Warsow in Poland, April 17.

We have no other newes to write from these parts, but of war and rumors of war, the foundations as it were of the whole Kingdom, being shaken and tottering. For if we look

look at home, we ſee the troubles and differences between the great ones grow every day higher and higher; and the Gentry, becauſ the found no redreſſ in that vain and fruitleſs Parliament, are diſcontented, and go on further in oppoſition to the King and his Party. Beſides other calamities, the plague growing very rife in many places, and many thouſands dead already. But if we look abroad, we hear of nothing but of the great preparations that are made for war by our Neighbours round about, to wit, the Tartarians, Coſſags, and Muſcovites; what their intentions are, we do not know, but can gueſs no other, then a cruell and ſpeedy invaſion of this poor diſtracted Kingdome. The King hath given order for levying of 40000 men for the defence of his Country, and among theſe 12000 Germans, but how and which way to get them, money being ſo ſcarce, is yet a queſtion. A party of the Kings Army being gon too far into the Coſags Country, beyond the Nieper, were oppoſed by the Coſags, ſeveral Noblemen kild, and of the Commons alſo not a few which accident cauſeth great exaſperation betwixt both parties. His Majeſty has altered his reſolution of going to Crackow and Feſterkow, and intends to remove ſhortly into nether Boruſcia to Konigsberg, where great preparations are made for him already. He hath now taken in hand again, the conſideration of the differences betwixt the Citizens of Dantzygh of the Lutheran and Calvinian Religion, which hath bin in agitation many yeares: And it ſeems the King favours the Calvinian cauſe more then the Lutheran; and therefore it is likely they will obtain again their former priviledges and freedom

freedom, both of preaching and adminiſtring publick Offices, from which they were excluded for ſom years by the Lutherans, pretending that themſelvs were the older Inhabitants, whereas the Proteſtants came from other places thither, and by their money bought themſelves into places and Authority.

Colen May 7.

The 4. inſtant was Frankendale deliverd by the Spaniards, though the governor was loath to leav it, pretending to bee troubled with the gravell, when the Emperors Comiſſioner came to ſummon him; yet when the promiſed money was delivered of 300000 Rixdollers, the whole Garriſon was forced to march out with bag and baggage, 400 horſe, and 1200 Foot in all. And the Pr. Electors men entred immediatly with great rejoycing. The Prince gave to the Spaniſh Governor a great golden Chain; and took his leav of him very kindly. There is great hope alſo that the Lorrain gariſons at Homburg & Landſtoole will be evacuated.

The Emperor intends very ſhortly to ſet forth on his Journey to Prague, unleſs the ill news from Hungaria, where the Turks proceed very far, and ſome parties entring to the very limits of Auſtria, burning and deſtroying all where they come, doe hinder it yet a little while longer.

In the mean time the Reformation in his Country goes on daily, and the poor Proteſtants are driven out every where to ſeek for other habitations, as it hapned already in Bohemia and other Cities of the Empire belonging under his more ſpeciall command.

From

From *Paris*, *May* 18. *stilo novo*.

He whom they call the Duke of *York*, continues still in the French Army under Marshal *Turein*; which makes his mother and brother to be perfect Mazarins, in the opinion of the People.

My last gave you an account of the young Citizens running out with arms, after the Prince of *Condé*, upon the approach of the Kings Forces to St. *Cloud*'s toward this City; as also of the Princes taking of St. *Dennis*, and the re-taking of it by the King, which was facilitated by the debauchery of those 600 men which the Prince had put in to defend it, who were most of them buried in drink, when they should have been in action; but yet a part of them defended themselvs longer in the Abby Tower, whether they had retreated, when the other were taken. And great endeavour was used to relieve them, the Duke of *Beaufort* having to that purpose, drawn out a great body of horse and foot; but as he came on, the Kings men made a salley out of St. *Dennis* with such resolution, that they gave him a repulse, and laid between 2 and 300 of his young Citizens upon the cold earth, and took divers prisoners; though they made account when they first went out, of doing no less then fetch the King immediatly away to the Parliament.

This turn in the carier hath exceedingly cooled the heat of our Parisians, who now are not so eager of fighting abroad, but content only to stay at or near home, and keep Courts of Guards about the City and Suburbs.

By this so near approach of the Kings Forces to our City, all things are risen here to extream rate for provision; so that the poorer sort have been almost starved into some desperat ingagement against the Court; which the King being desirous to prevent, and to curry favour with the City, he wrot them a Letter, to give them to understand how far he is from increasing the necessities and miseries of this place; And therefore, rather then it should be streightned by his garrisoning of St. *Dennis*, he was willing to yeild that and other places into their hands that (if they pleased) they might put in

Garrisons

Garisons of their own for security; And also how ready he was to withdraw his Forces; which he did immediatly out of St Cloud, Neuilly, and S Dennis; in hope this Act of favor might work upon them.

But yet this will not give any satisfaction, except his main Army likewise withdraw to a greater distance; which Marshal *de l'Hospitall* governor of this Town, and a great creature of the Kings, offerd the Parliament to procure the King to do, if they pleased to employ him. This offer was accepted, and the Gens-du Roy were sent with him, to effect not only that, but also a cashiering of the Cardinal: they presd his Majesty very much in these 2 particulars; and his Answer was, that as to his promise of withdrawing his Forces, he would remove them out of hand farther off, as he had already begun out of St Denis, and other places. This was all the reply he made, passing over the business of the Cardinall, without so much as a mention of him. This being reported on Thursday in Parliam, the D. of Orleans being present, they agreed to return the K. a Complement for his Complement; to thank him for the withdrawing of his Forces; and to this end they pitch'd upon a Resolution of sending the former Deputies again to Court; who were required to insist also for the expulsion of the Cardinal, and not to honor him so much as with a syllable of respect or conference, in case they should by accident see him. The little Queen is at the Lovure, being brought hither from the Nunnery of Chaliot by her son Charles, for fear of the Kings soldiery, who commit all manner of outrages, aswel upon the Religious as others.

Iermyn and *Wilmot* have both lately been with the Duke of *Lorain*. It hath been given out that their business there was to revive the old Treaty with him, about his daughters match with the supposed Duke of *York*, and the business of *Ireland*. But the people here being informed of the loss of *Galloway*, and the late laying down of Arms by many of the *Irish*, cry out that this is but a pretence, and exclaim against the *Scotish King*, as one that sends his Agents to *Lorain* to negotiate in the behalfe of the *Cardinall*; which suspition draws a world of envy upon him.

The Reduction of the strong Town of Graveling *to the obedience of the King of* Spain, *the* 17 *of* May.

GRAVELING the Virgin having for many ages together preserved her fidelity and candor to their lawfull Soveraigne the King of Spain, was at last (I know not by what misfortune) ravish'd and forc'd by their Enemies the French, the 29 of July in the year 1644 since which time, they never left entertaining in their hearts the affection they bore to their true King and Master, hoping and assuring themselves, that they would let no occasion slip, whereby to rid themselves out of slavery; as it happened the 9 of April last in the night, at which time by order of his Highness the Archduke, Graveling was invested by the Prince of *Ligne*, who took his quarters, as also the Spaniards on that side of Calis, and the Marquiss Sfondrato with the Dutchmen and Italians on that side of Dunkerk, the Court towards Bourbourg ~~with the~~ Walloons.

The

The chief assaults were on that side of the *Low Town*, otherwise called the *Green Town*; where the Italians took the *Counterscarpe* the third of this moneth, not without very great resistance made by these of the Town; the day before that most gallant souldier, the Marquess of *Sfondrato* received a shot in his thigh, whereof he dyed the ninth of this moneth, much lamented by his Highness and the rest of the Army. In the night on the 8. and the 9. of this month the Spaniards took the *Green Town*; whereupon they fel to work afterwards to make themselves masters of a Sluce that was fortified in the said *Green-Town*, which was also taken the 11. of this moneth, afterwards they began to fill the Graft with Babbins, Faggots, and other materials, and then they had their Engineers to pass over to the *Bastion*, which is hard by the Castle. There was a half moon on the other side, which those of the Town defended, which was not thought convenient to be assaulted, onely we resolved to ruine their Fences with our Cannon and Granadoes, which did so disturb those that kept it, that they could not do our men any harm that were at work about the *Bastion*. who did take so much pains and wrought so hard in this last work, that on the 16. of this moneth the furnaces were ready to play in three several places of the said *Bastion*.

Now those of the Town knowing that their Rampart was hollow and undermined, and finding themselvs weak and not strong enough to defend the assault, in case the Mines had succeeded any ways to the advantage of the Spaniards, and that they had made a breach in their Rampart, they thought it more convenient to seek some good accommodation; nevertheless they did not leave off firing all that night with their muskets, till seven a clock in the morning, when as then they began to bethink themselves, and resolve to sound a peace that they might capitulate, which was accepted, and to that end they sent out two Captains, to whom half an hour afterwards was agreed unto, that all the Garrison should march out of the Town the next day, being the 18. of this moneth with their armes and baggage, drums bea-

ting, colours flying, and their matches lighted, with two peeces of Ordinance; leaving all the rest to the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, who hath found great store of ammunition of war and other necessaries in the place, which will serve for some other siege.

It is impossible to tell you how gallantly his Highness hath behaved himself before this place, oftentimes running the same hazard with the meanest souldier in his Army.

Since the taking of *Graveling*, his Highness hath sent part of his Army before *Dunkirk*, & intends to follow with the rest himself very suddenly: we hear that they have not above a moneths corn in the Town; besides the want of other provisions; which will cause us no long stay as we hope before we are masters of that place also:

The Town of *Frankendale* being at least delivered up to the Prince Elector, the Garrison that lay in it, about two thousand men, marcht out of it the fourth of this moneth, and are come most of them to joyn with the Army before *Dunkirk*.

From *Kilkenney*, May 1.

For news in *Connaught*, I cannot say more then that since the rendition of *Galway*, all the County of *Galway* and *Mayo* have totally submitted to Contribution. The whole force of the Enemy are marching into the County of *Slego*, on the Borders of *Ulster*, and *Clanricard* with them, where they intend a conjunction with the *Ulster* Forces; and if they can keep their men together, will (I beleeve) attempt something upon *Ulster*. A considerable body of Sir *Charles Cootes* horse to are attend them, and the next week both he and the Commissary General resolve (by God's blessing) to march directy after them; so that we hope you will speedily hear they are dissipated, or that we may engage them, they being the most considerable body in this Nation; and if the Lord give us success, the work will here be at an end.

From aboard the Ginny Friggat in *Mary-Land*, Mar. 24.

That all-disposing and over-ruling hand of of Providence ordering all things according to the councel of his own will, hath

hath been pleased to appoint, that in the absence of Captain *Dennis*, and Mr. *Stegg* (chief Commissioners in the design for reducing al the Plantations within the Bay of *Chisapiack*, to their due obedience to the Common-wealth of *England*) it should fall upon us to give an account of that work, and of the continued goodness of that God who is still pleased to go along with you in all you enterprises, to own you in them, and to crown all your labours and endeavours both at home and abroad, with such unparallel'd success, as a long time hath been, and still is justly to be admired.

Immediately upon the coming in of that Act prohibiting Trade, &c. which came hither about a year since, the Governor began more then ever to strengthen himself, for the opposing of that power which he saw was likely to unsettle, if not remove him ere long; and in order thereto he laid about him very busily and loudly all the last Summer, both in actions and speeches, got the Militia of the Country at his disposing, made all of any quality in the Country to be of his party; and nothing talkt on but burning, hanging, and plundring, &c. or any thing, rather then yeeld to such bloody Tyrants, &c. as he call'd us. What by threatning some, and flattring others, the assistance of 500. Indians promised him; also by curbing and discountenancing the profession of godliness, and letting loose the reins to men of irreligious courses and principles; he had so far prevailed, and was of late so far seconded by those unhappy Gentlemen that helpt to ruine themselves and their King, and so confirmed by the accession, of them, and divers priests that stirr'd up the people in all places, building them up with stories of the Kings strengths, successes, being in *London* &c. and the whole Country put into such a posture, that indeed as there was little else spoken of, or resolv'd upon, so there was small likelihood or hope of any thing elf but ruine and destruction to this poor wicked Country; which from the Lord's hand had deserved it:

In this condition was this place at the coming of your ships, 4. of which arrived here in Decem. and January, and lay here about a month before the rest came, who took 3 Dutch ships, and 2 smal New-Engl. vessels which they found here trading;

where.

whereupon they were not a little threatned by the Governer as Pirats and Robbers, &c. But finding the former delusion would not take, nor hold any longer with the People, then he gave it out, that our Fleet was coming to question their rights of Land and cattel, and to bring them under a company of Merchams, who would order them at pleasure, and keep them from trade with all others; But so soon as Cap. *Courtis*, arived (who brought Copies, which he received from Gen. *Deane*, of Cap *Dennis* his Commission and Instructions) we laboured to take them off from such Refuges of lyes, by sending abroad Declarations and Copies of private Letters, which took well, and gave great satisfaction to the People. After this, we sent up a summons to the Governor and Councell, on the 19 Jan. We were quickned thereto by a Councel of War then met at *James City* (for Assemblies of Burgesses were discontinued) & the Country wholly so governd) and in daily hope of the ship *Johns* arivall, we were induced to overlook our own insufficiency and unpreparednes, in point of power & directions for such a work, and in the strength of God to set upon it, and to that end we weighed with the Fleet, & set sail for *James city*; but before we came thence, an Answer was returned to the summons, somwhat milder than was expected, though mixt with some such politick Proviso's, as they afterward much insisted on, for the continuation of the government in the same hands for another year; but the Lord so ordered it, that our answers to their Replys, produced the calling of an Assembly; and this the disbanding their Soldiers (of whom there were, about 1000, or 1200 in arms at *James City*.) Mutual engagements passed between the Comissioners & the Governor and Councel for a cessation of Arms, and of all acts of hostility during the Treaty in the time of this Assembly, though not without divers difficulties yet without damage or harm to any, or the loss of one drop of blood, the Lord was pleased to make the Country yours by a surrender of the same, with the Seals, Records, Governors commissions, &c into our hands, for the Commonwealth, upon Articles, on the 12 of this month.

This is the Lords doing, and it is mervailous in our eyes, as it justly may be in the eys & ears of all that see or know the condition of this place, and the persons therein. We

We are now com to *Mary*-land, which being a Plantation within the Bay of *Chisapiack* wee apprehended it our duty to see the Laws of the Comonwealth of *Engl.* to be put in execution here, by tendring the *Engagement*, and requiring them to give out *Process in the name of the Keepers of the Liberty of* Engl. *by authority of Parliam.* and not in the name of the L. Proprietor, as they have bin wont to act, and now doe. Wee shal warily decline any thing that may prejudice the *Le. Baltamor* in his just rights. Som Articles the Governor made for himself and the Councell, which wee agreed to, viz. That he should enjoy all his estate, have a years liberty to depart with his Estate, hire any ships to that purpose either Dutch or English, not to be questioned for praying for, or speaking well of *Charls Stuart* in his Family or private discourse during the said time; nor hee nor any other for giving their opinion in Court at any time before. That he should be free from molestation for debt for 6 months after his arival in England; the Copy of which Articles is not at present by us, but this is the substance of them to our best remembrance.

Edward Courtis. *Ri. Bennet.* *W. Claiborn.*

From Kilkenny May 6. The E. of *Westmeath*, the L. *Slain*, Sir *Walter Dungan*, and divers other Officers on the behalf of the Enemy in Arms in *Leimster*; The L. *Muskerry* on the behalf of the Forces under his command, have made application and are now in Treaty with some of our Commissioners, for terms for the said Forces to submit and lay down armes; The Result of which meeting shalbe communicated to your hands.

Since our coming to this place, some losse hath befaln our Forces and affairs here; Part of Cap. *Norwoods* Troop, and all Cap. *Pagnams* Troop of Dragoons on the borders of *Wickloe*, have bin surprised at Grass; And Capt. *Crookborns* Troop of Dragoons were by plain force taken; The men being forced to forsake their horses, defended themselves, and kild some of the Enemy attempting to force the place. Col. *Grace*, out of the Fastness of *Glamalyerr*, fell into *Kildare*, burnt the Town, plundred the Country thereabouts, and put som of the Inhabitants

bitants to the Sword. These successes heightened the Rebells so much, that Sir *Walter Dungan* with 150 horſ & 500 Foot, marched into the Baronies of *Wexford*, and took a prey of 500 Cowes; but some of our Horſ being appointed to march into that county, to joyn with Lieut. Col. *Throckmorton*, and his Forces belonging to *Wexford*, on the last Lords day joyned, (being then in the whole about 150 horſ, and 400 Foot) they engaged the Enemy, who had taken an advantage of ground, and stood in Battalia to receive them; In which engagement (after a very sharp dispute, our horſ at first being put to retreat and the Iriſh foot coming to puſh of Pike with our Foot, who had no Pikes, but were fain to club with their Musquets) the Lord was pleased to appear for his poor servants, and at the very instant of time when all was given for loſt, God turned the Battell, and gave our men the execution of the Enemy for 5 miles together. There were slain upon the place above 200 among whom the Lo. *Gallmoys* eldest son was one, and divers other considerable persons. Likewise Maj. *Art Cavenagh*, 2 Capt. 3 Lieut. 2 Enſig. 2 Quarterm. 20 non-Comiſſ. officers, and privat Troopers taken, and above 100 good Horſes taken, and the prey recovered. There were of our men 21 slain, and about 100. wounded (most of them) by the Enemies Pikes.

Just now we hear that the Treaty with the aforementioned *Leimster* and *Munster*-Forces is broken off.

From Paris 25 May. The agreement is now made with the D. of *Lorrain*; the Treaty between him and the Princes being signed in presence of the D *d'Anville*; and for security, onely *Clermont* & *Jametz*. Since that he is now very hot upon his March this way, being about 7000. strong, followed by no less then 3000. Women, who spoil and plunder where they com; his Van is already at Meaux. The King is gon from *S. Germans* where *Charls Stuart* took his leave of him.

London, Printed by *Tho. Newcomb*, 1652.

King Charls I.

'EIKON BAΣ. *Page* 2.

No Man was better pleaſed with the convening of *This Parliament* then my ſelf, who knowing beſt the *largeneſſe* of my own heart towards my Peoples good, and juſt contentment, pleaſed my ſelf moſt *in that good and firm underſtanding* which would hence grow *between Me* and *My People.*

One Tale is good, until another is told.

OR, SOME SOBER

REFLECTIONS

UPON THE

ACT

FOR

Chimney-money.

Drawn up for the Use of some Neighbors, and thought usefull to be communicated to the good people of this NATION.

By *William Waterhouse*, Esq;

1 *Cor.* 10. 10.

Neither *murmur Yee* as some of them also *murmured*, and were destroyed of the Destroyer.

LONDON, Printed by *R. Norton*, 1662

One Tale is good, until another is told.

OR, SOME SOBER

REFLECTIONS

UPON THE

ACT

FOR

CHIMNEY-MONEY.

Introduction.

I Hope that love that hath a pardon ready all ways to cover others fault, may find it as ready to hide its own; the same affection for publick peace & good which in my own breast framed and fashioned this harmlesse peice of miscarrage, will in the breasts of others frame its excuse too; there is implanted in my nature that reverence to Government, there is engraven upon my Soul that awe of *Majesty* and Authority: I was born with that honour and respect for publick Lawes: That

(as partial as we are usually to our own thoughts) I have no other kindness for these innocent inspections into the *Act for the adaitional Revenue*, (which have been extorted from me as well by the unreasonable discontent as by the rational importunity of some of the voysinage) then I have for one of my miscarrages; as I have alwayes judged it in others, so I now judge it in my selfe a great weakness to *dispute* that Law which *I should obey*; it seems to the World a great presumption for that poor thing to argue Authority which should submit to it, intimating an unreasonable resolution of no further obedience then may consist with our own allowance, approbation and judgement, whereas true obedience must be grounded on the *Majesty* of that power which commands, and not on the opinion of the subject that obeyes: and great Lawes stand more upon *publick reason* of State, then upon the private reason of subjects, Royal authority stands rather in fear then in need of us, in *fear* of our boldness least we abuse it, not in *need* of our judgements and discourses to back it, it is but reasonable that Sovraignty should be displeased to have their resolutions undervalued by those who take upon them rather to interpret then to obey them, it's a sad thing to *neglect* solemne injunctions, it seems worse to discourse them, the one being but an omission the other a *contempt*, in this we charge the Lawes with *difficulty*, but in that with *folly*, in this we discover our weakness, in that we declare our *arrogance*, to controul the wisdome of our superiors, it's hardly good manners to make that the subject of our *twittwat* which hath been the sage issue of solemne advice; those *arcana imperij* (*saith *Heath*) the inward reason of Lawes and Government are such that they that search too far into them, beyond what their places do require, are both indiscreet and dangerous, not seldome betraying themselves thereby to a ruine, and there country to a danger; it's

Gr. Thol. de rep Suarez de legib. Selden de leg. nat. Tert. c 4 Aug. C.D. l. 26. Reyn. Sacr. p 17.

διαπό τε μὲν ἐστί μονόν τὸ ἐπιτάττειν δεῖλαν δὲ τὸ πείθεσθα.

A. Gell. 1. 13 Cypr. cont. Demi. Num. Lio. 1. Ovid. fust. 2. Non ex arbitrio servicendum sed Imperio Tert.

*upon Habeas corpus 67.

It's sad when (as King *James* observed) the mysteries *of Government are debated by Jack, and Tom, and Dicke*; whereof *one saith very cunningly, faith things are not right, thou sayest true saith the other, it was bad afore it's ten times worse now; did'st observe saith another what the Parson hinted tother day, and I'le tell thee he hath guts in his Braines---would we had been far enough when we made choice of these men--O this after wit & I were amongst them that Law should never apast---he was a wise one that devised it---another gapes an answer---trust me no more if they bring us not to another Warre:* Observe these wary Sirs how gravely they correct the magnificat,----he was a wise man that said it's unhappy when a whole Kingdome is foolish, it's worse when a *whole Kingdome* is wise, it's miserable when none knows how to *Governe*, it's worse when now knowes how to *obey*----I know not whether he was a man of more reason then *Religion* that said *I can live and dye* plainly and honestly though I cannot disput subtilly, I know not whether they are less men then then *Christians*, whose business it is to talke nicely and desperately, while they neglect the maine matter of living honestly, or dying comfortably----'As the father 'answered him who sausily enquired after, and discour-'sed of what God did privately before he shewed him-'in the World; saying that he provided a place of torment for those that minded things too high for them; so may I answer my good friends that so carefully weigh (in *James Harringtons ballance* you may be sure of it) each Act of State, telling them a secret betwixt friends----vid. *that the Grandees are ameng other things contriving a due punishment for those whisperers that separate cheife friends by carrying tales to shed bloud*; and preparing rods for those fooles backs that will be medling, look to your *rumps* (Gentlemen) and say I your *back-friend* have told you of it---in earnest I have often thought upon that of the Son of *Syrack*, *search not the*

Del. Trop. rag. Stal. Ital.

Theod. Hist. cl. 2. Sozam. b. ap Gur arm.

Busbeq. quest.

Mortal a quærunt consilium vertus justa capesse dej:

Eclef. 3 31. 26

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thing that are above thy strength: but what is *commanded thee think thereupon with reverence*, but now we are so happy (*bona si sua norint*) as to live under that Government, works not so much by authority *on our feares*, as it doth by reason on our *judgment*, wherby we are not *driven as slaves*, but *perswaded as men* do duty, what *Cic.* said of all Lawes is true of ours, that it is *ratio summa insita hominibus natura quæ jubet ea quæ facienda sunt prohibetq; contraria*; and although *juris consultorum valent responsa etia nisi ratio non reddatur:* yet there is that reason in each syllable of our Lawes, that if we were true to our own natures, we might be as the *Law to our selves*, it's every mans duty to open the reason of every Law to himselfe first, and then to others, so that we might not only *submit* to them as authentique, but *embrace* them as *just*, and not only endure their power with patience, but obey their *reasonablenesse* with *cheerfullnesse*. I really think that that sacred power of discourse whereby we communicate our thoughts & conceptions for the good of Mankind, cannot be better employed then in conveighing the same satisfaction to others in publick affaires, which we have our selves, & by that messenger of reason to derive so much of that knowledge in affaires, we are indued with, as may beget the same peace, and calmnes in other breasts as ruleth in our own hearts and minds; for I can hardly satisfie my own thoughts if I should suffer my selfe to come so far short of that duty I owe mine own *conscience*, *my God*, *my Saviour*, *my Country*, *and posterity*, as to neglect any sollicitous *councell*, vigilant *care*, resolute endeavour, yea expensive hazard (as far as life, liberty and estate, or any thing of happynesse I enjoy within the bounds of my native Country will reach) to maintaine that miraculously restored *Government* of this Nation, not suffering any part of this Kingdome by open violence, or secret practices to withdraw, severe, or dissocrate themselves, or any part from that

Finch report. c. 1. Seld. de leg. l. 2. c. 3. Culver. Law nat. p. 68. Iortesc. leg. Dr. & student c. 2. Cicero de legib. 1.

Aq. 2. 2dæ art 4. apud Sand. de oblig. consc. pel. 6.

Eurip Quint. 2. c. 16. Cæl Rhod. 16. 13. Arist. de Inter. c. 1.

that grand community, and National ſubordination which is juſtly eſteemed by all wiſe men, and therefore enacted by all wiſe Governors, as moſt neceſſary for the ſafety, peace, ſtrength and honour of the Nation; therefore much leſs can I ſatisfie my ſelfe, if (now 1. a ſeditious and turbulent; 2. an ambitious and diſcontented; 3. a poor and needy party of the Nation have cunningly endeavoured by good words and fair ſpeeches to deceive *the hearts of the ſimple*; who have a general kindneſſe for Government, under which ſecure from late inſolencies they may lead peacable and quiet lives in all Godlyneſs and honeſty:) I ſhould not employ all the intereſt I enjoy, and all the reaſon I am maſter of to prevaile, with a ſeduced Nation to avoid all inſinuations that tend to the affront of a miracle of mercy we ſo lately acknowledged, and the encouragement of a forlorne people to run to the old method of ſin and miſery; It was rational diſcourſe prevailed over ſcattered Mankind to diſpoſe themſelves to ſociety and government, it's the ſame means that muſt prevaile with them to keep together ſocieties and government, the King is too conſcious of his own affections towards the generality of his people to ſuſpect theirs to him, but that the pious frauds of ſome men buſie among the vulger, dayly inſtill hard thoughts, ſuſpicions, and ill interpretations of all that is done, for or by his ſacred Majeſty whoſe ſuggeſtions are ſo unreaſonable, that were it not more for the peoples ſatisfaction, then his Majeſties own vindication, I ſhould give the impotent malice of thoſe men ſo much pleaſure, as to ſee none take notice of, or remember what they ſay or object: 1. What by reaſon of common infirmity; 2. What by reaſon of an erroneous inclination of the people apart of Mankind, 1. by weakneſs of underſtanding, 2. ſhortneſs of reaſoning, 3. by palpable deluſions, 4. by partiall intereſt by miſapprehenſion, fallacy, credulity, and neg-

Brown vulg. Errors. p 7.8. 9.

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lect most easily deceived and dayly mocked into errors by subtle devisors of all professions and ages: the crafty combination, practice their old slights and advantages of delusion, with too much successe, the multitude dayly growing worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived; but with more success in no particular then in the Act about Chimney-money, the deceivers that are gone into the World, knowing too well that nothing heightens publick discontents more then private concerns, & that Galilean designes are most happily managed in the dayes of the Taxes, for whose sake and the truth, that the folly of these sinners may be no longer deceale, I shall make it as cleare as noone day in the following Chapters.

1. That all our payments are to our advantage.
2. That this payment is of our own imposing.
3. That this payment is of our own procuring.
4. That this payment easeth us of greater burdens.
5. That this payment so advantagious to us, lyeth not so much upon the common people that complaine, as upon the Gentry who are complained of.
6. That if it lay upon the people it's nothing to what the people suffer in other Nations.
7. That it is nothing to what we have suffered in the land of our Nativity these 20. yeares, and what we may suffer if by discontent we should return (which God forbid!) to our former miseries.
8. That it returnes back again to the peoples purses.
9. That it may be well spared, being not the tenth part of what is spent in excess and vanity.
10. That if it be a burden, it may conduce to restraine City-buildings, now swoln too big for the nation.
11. That if it be an unreasonable oppression, it may be those persons promoted it that speakes most against it, on purpose to divide between the King and the people, whose dangerous malice I hope none will gratifie

fie by there discontent and disquiet. Which with other considerations may give satisfaction to all sober minded people, who know that their well being is so inseparable from the Kings, and his from their, that the one cannot long survive the ruine of the other, and where ever they divide, the factious part undoes them both; the event of things making it evident to all reasonable men that the worst wayes, either others boldness or his own inclination may offer his Majesty, could not so inevitably have brought three flourishing Kingdomes to such a misery as some have done, & that there are none more willing to complaine, then his Majesty is to redress what he sees in reason either done or advised amiss, which he hath done even beyond the expectation of moderate men, who were amazed to see him so prone to injure himselfe, out of a zeal to releive his subjects, but that they know his Majesties large heart who hath a bounty for all necessities and deserts, whose motive is his own goodness, and whose compass is his own and the Kingdomes safety.

CHAP. I.

That all our Impositions are to our advantage.

WE allow his Majesty very cheerfully *one part* of our estates, to *secure* the *rest*; we may willingly *support* his great interest, who *protects ours*; we may readily part with some few dayes labour and industry to restrain that rage and rapine, which in a short time, yea in few dayes would destroy the industry of many yeares, and lay wast the *labours* and *gaines* of *an age*: He was a well-weighed man that left these words upon record to posterity, *viz.* That as for those pecuniary and

ἱερὰ δαιρεν preface p. 2.

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politick pressures in the worst of times, which most men fancy to be their greatest grievances; I have learned (after twice seven yeares experience) to be a Christian stoick, not utterly stupid and improvident, but yet not so impertinent as to complain of any common charge or burthen, which seemes necessary to the present policy under which I may have leave to live a godly and a peaceable life, knowing that the liberty and security of a private Christian under any government or governours to whom God hath subjected him, is first to * *pray*, and secondly to *pay*, *Rom.* 13.6. *Nec quies gentium sine armis, nec arma sine stipendijs*; no safety to us without the restraint of other mens lust and violence, and no restraint without a government that beareth not the sword in vain, and is able to raise a constant guard to every man that would live securely under his own Vine, and under his own Fig-Tree.

* *Tim.* 2. 5. *Cic: Phil.* 1. *Taylor Doctor dubit.*

☞ *Bacon, ess.* 2.

The seasonable supply of the Prince is the safeguard of the people, whose estates are not then hazarded by the pertulant affronts of a turbulent party upon a needy Prince, nor squeezed by the oppressive practices of an indigent Prince upon themselves; our private concerns are imbarked in that publick bottome whose necessities must be supplied according to the discretion of the Supream Magistrate, who is the sole Judge of publick necessity; Oh the happinesse of that government, under which I and my Family enjoy that estate for a few shillings, which I could not afore call my own for pounds; now I pay and am safe, formerly I paid and was undone too; the same power robbed me, and enacted tribute from me, exposed me to violence, yet would be paid for protecting me; left me nothing, yet would make me pay for what I had; I must then maintain my enemies, when I could not maintain my self; and raise money from my estate for the support of an Army, whose violence suffered me to raise no money

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from that estate to support my self: happy is that charge whereby my life is secured, my liberty maintained, my estate setled, my peace established, and my relations are safe, under just Laws that provide for them, a lawfull power that defends them, happy priviledges that comfort them.

As it is the rebellious designe of some men to provoke expence, that the King may want what may uphold his Majesty, and provide for his people; so it's the loyal designe of others to furnish his Majesty with such seasonable supply as may make him safe at home, and considerable abroad, so that the honest people with a little charge of contribution enjoy their portions comfortably at home, and improve them happily abroad, with a little charge among our selves, partaking of the treasure and variety of the World by a free trade maintained in all parts, the happinesse of an universal peace.

There are four Pillars of Government and Order. 1 Religion, that setleth the hearts of men. 2 Justice, that manageth it in their lives. 3 Counsel, that may apply the rule of justice and religion to perticular occasions. 4 Treasure, which last is so necessary that without it, Officers will be corrupted, Councels will bebetrayed, Armyes will be ill payed and disciplined, Trade will be obstructed, and a poor Nation will lye open to the dangerous attempts of an untoward people at Home, and the un-neighbourly encroachments of potent Princes abroad.

When the World stood amazed, 1 At the ruine of King *Charles* the *Martyr*, a Prince *just* in his *government*, *magnanimous* in his *conduct*, *prudent* in his *Counsel*, *devout* in his *religion*, *temperate* in his *affection*, an accomplished *Man*, *Christian* and *King*. And 2. at the dissolution of an ancient Government established upon as well-weighed principles, rules, and policies as any in

the World; those retired Men that look deeply into Persons and things, resolve that misery to this head and original, *viz.* That it pleased God *ober all blessed for ever*, that the late King of blessed memory should enter upon his Government as deeply impoverished at home as he was engaged abroad; at once obliged to undertake the two great Princes of *France* and *Spain*, and what was more threatning his own *need* too, which a discontented party in *Parliament* (where he was to expect a supply) observing, contrived to an handsome opportunity of introducing those encroachments, they in vain endeavoured in the former age; which the good King must either admit, or his own ruine; the contrivance was thus.

☞ Either his Majesty will comply with our demands, or we will not comply with his necessities, either he must give way to our extravagancies, or we will not give way to his supplyes.

If he yeilds to us, he shall grant so much as that he shall be able to deny nothing, one unreasonable demand shall make way for another till instant importunities exclude denyal, & we confine his *power* & share his *authority*.

If he being unwilling to betray the *Soveraignty* of reason in his Soul, and the *Majesty* of the Crown in his Kingdome, would not weakly grant something that ☞ might weaken his outward state as a King, and disturb his inward quiet as a christian, and affront his reason as a man, then they would leave him to strugle with his own necessities to the hazard of the reformed interest, and his own three Kingdomes; which necessities either he falls under to the ruine of his interest which they wished, or he would provide for by the use of others meanes, 'which God hath put into his hands; to save 'that which the follies of particular men may hazard to 'loose: if he provided for those necessities by any extraordinary wayes, he will be thought to oppresse the people

people, who ſhall be inſtructed by that natural principle of ſelf preſervation to combine, 1. in privat diſcontent, 2. in open complaints, 3. dangerous tumults, and laſtly in a fatal war againſt, to his ruine, and their own; there is but a narrow diſtance between poverty and a tumult, and a few ſteps between a needy King and no King; which is the abomination that makes deſolate, as we all remember, that were ſo unhapy as to live when every one did what was good in his own eyes, there being no King in *Jſrael*; when there was no houſes ſafe to pay for, or no peace in thoſe houſes, no Catle in the field, no corn upon the ground, no Money in the coffer, no ſafety for lives, when the Father mourned for the Child, and the Child for the Father, the deſolate Widow bewailed her husband, relation miſſed relation, and the whole Kingdome was filled with cryes, and bloud, which was a lamentation, and ſhall be for a lamentation,

Countreymen, rather then ſome Mens thirſt after novelties, others deſpaire to releive their deſperate fortunes, or ſatisfie their ambition in peaceable times (diſtruſting Gods providence, as well as their own merits) ſhould ſeduce us to hazard thoſe plentifull eſtates we got, and enjoyed under the Royal Government in peaceable times; let us cheerfully ſupply his Majeſty towards the reſtraint of thoſe Perſons extravagancies, that it may be in no Mans power, either to encroach upon our liberty, or endanger our ſafety: It is not only a known duty, but a confeſſed happineſſe to pay *Tribute* to whom *Tribute is due*, *Cuſtome* to whom *Cuſtome*, for the uſe of that Supream Authority which is ordained for our good, and attend that very thing; who would hoard this money, when the *Authority* that calleth for it is *Supream*, when the *Cauſe* is *juſt*, when the *end* is *publicke*, when the *good* is *general*, and the *advantage* is *national*; and the Royal Perſon upon whom

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it is bestowed is so obliging, that for one Act for his own supply, he hath passed ten for our indulgence, and made it a more royal thing to give then to receive; as certainly as that man were greedy of life, who would desire to live when the World were at an end, so he is covetous of money that saves his own penny to the hazard of his Country in whose ruine he falls, in whose establishment he lives; we live not to our selves, we enjoy not only for our selfe, as we are all comprehended in, so we are obliged to the publick good, upon which whatsoever we bestow returnes to our selves, the King having no more then the serious care of a publick guardian how to lay out our services and some part of our estates for our own good, he hath only the paines of disbursing our own money in a more usefull way to our own hands for our own service, when he hath paid the mony he imposeth to those of us, 1. that as Seamen maintain trade by Sea, 2. that as Souldiers keep peace upon the Land, 3. that as Lawyers dispence that justice that gives every one his own, 4. that as Officers support order and Government, what revenue remaines to himselfe but care and trouble; we are happy enough as long as we pay only with one hand, what we receive with the other, who would complaine when the gracious Father of his Country takes not the *benefit* but the *care* of one part of our estates, to improve and save the rest, especially when he takes care by this charge to employ that part of the Nation for it's service, whose idlenes might be it's *ruine*, those members of a publick society who by *scattering*, *gather*, have a great happiness to gain what they lay out, as they will loose what they keep, therefore I would have Subjects do as *Alexander* did, endeavour to gain in private, as if they coveted all, and give away for the publick, *as if they cared for nothing*.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

All payments are of our own imposing, as well as for our advantage.

WHat is violently extorted from other people, is freely bestowed by us, it's the peculiar priviledge of free-born *English* men to offer those payments as free gifts, which other Nations part with as exactions; what others give as oppressed slaves, we give as ingenious Subjects, what ambitious Monarchs boast of unlimited Prerogative, our gracious Soveraigne gaines in boundlesse love, being greater in his peoples hearts then they in their Thrones; and so much more King in his peoples affection, then they in their own power, as there is more Majesty in being *loved* then in being *feared*; in being *good*, then in being *great*, ‘as we have the divinest liberty for our persons to *will* ‘what we *should*, and to *doe* what we so will according to reason, Law and Religion which our King envyeth not to us, because it is all he desires to enjoy himselfe, so have we the happiest liberty for our estates, to judge in Parliament of our own good, to bestow upon that good what we please, & to dispose as we will of what we have bestowed as far as may consist with the peace, order, and safety of that publick society we are members of, and when the manner of Kings that reigne over others is to take their Vineyards, their fields, and their Olive yards, and all that they *have*, and by reaching power to command all; the goodnesse of our Kings is such, that they take as much care of our propriety as of their own, having imbarked the royal

§ 1.

Iclam. VIII.

Pryn Parliam.

interest with the Subjects, and therefore upon any occasion of expence, they summon the Nobility for themselves, the Clergy for the Church, the Gentry for the Commons, seriously to consider of the publick charge, which three estates upon mature deliberation resolve upon such supply as are *necessary*, and of that manner of raising them which is *convenient*, constraint elsewhere fill Kings Coffers with universal hatred, the Subjects own choice fill them here with universal love, when our gracious King gaines his *designe* and his *content* too, a general peace without, and a calme quiet within, when compulsion urgeth an injured people to a publick refuse, easie nature, and free liberty steal an obliged Nation to a publick grant, which as it is their honour freely to offer, so it would be their renown cheerfully to performe, if this present taxe be unreasonable, why was it so freely offered his Majesty, if it was thought reasonable, why is it not paid him? if it be a grievance, why did you (O dear Country-men) send up your Knights and Burgesses to present it to so gracious a Soveraign, if it be not, why do you complaine of it upon so unseasonable a time, the King sent to you for your assistance in the settlement of your own happyness, you freely granted it, and do you now deny it? whilest it remained not resolved upon, did it not appertaine to you, after it was agreed upon, that you should aide his Majesty, was it not in your own power which way it should be raised, how is it then that you agreed upon such a way as you were resolved to complaine of? why did you (by those honest Gentlemen you sent to Parliament) propose what you were resolved to be discontented at, why did you promote that designe which you were resolved to traduce, what do you under the happy Government, contrive your own grievances, and then go home and repine at them? God forbid, the King desires only such supplyes as may support his Government

See modum teneua Parliamentum Homel Parliamentum.

vernment, and ſecure his people, he leaves it to you, how to leavy them, if you have wronged your ſelves, take it patiently untill you meet again and redreſs your ſelves; his Majeſty will more willingly allow you to eaſe your ſelves, then he allowed you to burden your ſelves; pleaſe your ſelves and you pleaſe your King, whoſe buſineſs is your *proſperity*, whoſe care is your *happyneſs*, the King ſent to you (good people) to meet him in Parliament, about the urgent affaires of the Kingdome, you being not able to attend that ſervice, employed ſo many diſcreet Men in your behalf for that purpoſe, they entreat the King in your names to take that additional revenue of Chimney-Money, he graciouſly accepts of it, will you now blame him? if you are angry with him for granting you your own wiſhes, how may you be *pleaſed?* you thought your happyneſſe but lately that you had a Prince to beſtow a revenue upon; and do you now grudge what you have beſtowed? He is the ſame gracious Prince ſtill, be you the ſame loving people.

No doubt as God the Supream Lord made Laws of reſtraint of the uſe of Mens proprietyes, ſo his ſupream Deputies may do too; propriety being but that ſhare of the Commonwealth which by the Law is held in ſeveralty by the poſſeſſion, free from the diſpoſe of any but the Law-maker Himſelf, who hereby (becauſe every one is moſt carefull of his own) looking upon the Subjects poſſeſſions as his own, will be more carefull to encreaſe and preſerve them, and as particular Proprietors take care of their own, ſo he takes care of all; yet here each diſpoſeth of his own part of the ſtate over wch he is ſupream Lord; kindneſs could but give you the liberty to give what you pleaſe, common civility can but prompt you to pay what you have given, good people, it is your peculiar priviledge above all ſubjects that you *may give*, let it be your peculiar honour that you *can give*, as well what is fit for the beſt Soveraign to

receive, as for the best people to give; what is imposed by others for peace sake, *beare patiently*; what you offer your selves for honours sake, *pay cheerfully*.

The main thing our prosperity depends upon, is the established Law, which by an admirable temperament, giveth very much to subjects industry, liberty and happinesse, and yet reserve enough to the Majesty, and prerogative of any King, who ownes his people as Subjects, and not as slaves; whose subjection as it preserves our property, peace and safety, so it will never diminish the Kings right, nor our ingenious liberties, which consists in the enjoyment of the fruit of our industry, and the benefit of those Lawes to which our selves have consented; so that I may say as the good old Statute of 25 *Edw.* 1. c.5. hath it, 'That whereas 'divers people of this Realm are in feare that the aides 'and Taxes, that they have given his Majesty of *their* '*own grant and good will*; howsoever they were made, 'might turn a bondage to them and their Heires; his 'Majesty will grant to them and their Heires, that he 'will not draw any such aides, taxes or prizes into a cu-'stome any longer then they are allowed by themselves 'in Parliament: and in the words of the Statute of 25 '*Edw.* 1. c. 6. That he will grant for himselfe and his 'Heires to the Nobility, Clergy, and Commonalty of 'the Land, that for no businesse from henceforth we 'shall take such manner of aides, taxes or prizes, but 'by the common consent of the Realme, and for the 'common profit thereof: and in the words of the Sta-'tute, 34 *Edw.* 1. c. 1. That no tallage nor aide shall 'be taken or levelled by him or his Heires in this Realm 'without the good will and consent of Arch-Bishops, 'Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and other 'Freemen of the Land; and in the words of the Statute 'of 14. *Ed.* 3. c 1. (though our *King* hath not as that *King* 'the 9. part of mens Estate upon Land, and the 15 part of 'Merchants

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣ. 25

25 *Edw.* 1. c 5

25 *Edw.* 1. c 6

34 *Edw.* 1. c 1

14 *Edw.* 3. c 1

'Merchants goods upon the Sea:) that yet this small grant which is thought so chargable, shall not fall to their prejudice in time to come, nor that they be from henceforth charged nor grieved to make any aide, or sustaine the charge, if it be not by common consent of the people in Parliament. 1 Rich. 3. c. 2 3 Cor.

CHAP. III.

These Payments are of our own procuring.

MEn that want a power to restrain themselves from within, must maintain a power from without, we must pay that Authority that *forceth* us to a peace to which we cannot be *perswaded*, that *compels* us to that happinesse of order and quiet, to which it cannot *reason* us; when Subjects were *innocent* and *harmlesse*, government was *easy* and *cheape*, but since they have been disobedient, they have increased at once the trouble and the charge of Government; that felicity which we will not quietly entertain, we must chargably recover, they that cannot live without a War, must buy their peace; five hundred thousand pounds a year in that calme age of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* did that service which 1200000. cannot do now; then every Man kept himselfe within compasse, now we can hardly trust a Man without his Keeper, and one half of the Nation must be entertained by his Majesty to keep the other in order; it's strange to see that people which have procured their grievances, take so much paines to agravate them, with what reason can a foolish Nation and unwise, complain of those payments as oppressive, which they have made necessary? how can they refuse to pay those Armyes that they have raised? I admire

his Majesties Royal goodness, who may say---*Nos quanquam toties lacessiti jure victoriæ id solum vobis addidimus quo pacem tueremur*, That though he was often provok'd to impose upon us the just punishment of the late war, yet hath he imposed no more then might secure our present peace: and we may justly beare the charges of an happy peace, who so frankly maintained that unhappy War. That is a known passage of the King of *France*, who after the rebellious League came to *Orleance*, where when he was petitioned to take of a Tax imposed in the time of the League, he demanded who had imposed it, it was answered *Mounsieur de Villeroy* in the time of the League; Nay, he that leagued you, let him unleague you if he will, we may easily put the Nation to expences, we cannot so easily take them off; our discontent under one Tax managed by a subtle Enemy may grow a mischief, which may occasion many; one penny Ship-Money cost us many pounds Contribution, because we strayed at gnats *then*, *now* we swallow Camels, because we wantonly complained *then*, *now* we groan earnestly; to avoid an *inconvenience then*, *now* we undergoe a *mischief*: That disturbance which the fond people were ready to raise, they cannot so easily allay, we should therefore rather beare patiently these chargeable inconveniences of the late War, then murmur our selves to another; that sad War left behind it some yeares burthens, another will leave behind it a perpetual ruine; you *smoake* for the last rebellion, you will be *undone* by another.

CHAP. IV.

CHAP. IV.

This payment easeth us of greater burdens.

IT's well known that *England* was not only the Kings Royalty, but his demeanes too; which his Ancestors gave away among their Subjects, reserving only to themselves a supportment for their Families and Governments; a provision of all things necessary for their House and Kingdome, the Subjects forgetting that *great* favour, repined at the *small* acknowledgement, the gracious King waves his purveyances and *wordships*; in lieu whereof we return him this assessment, and now we are not at the mercy of exacting Officers, the Law hath limited our duty and their power, now we know what to trust to, and what proportion we must pay, who owe the whole; Now the Wheat shall not be carryed out of our Barnes, nor our Mault out of our stores, nor the Hay out of our Meddowes, nor the Wood out of our grounds; there is a strong Hedge made round about us and ours, to maintain which we must part with a few shillings: Now the young Heire will not be a prey to the greedy, neither will the Orphan be his prize, this payment redeemes him, for which posterity will praise us, and the Generations to come *will call us blessed*, no fear of uncertain Taxes, our various expences are reduced to a known summe, which by computation, *is not throughout the Kingdome the eighth part of former payments*; are you so resolved upon your discontent, as to be weary of your ease? and as much troubled at his Majesties indulgence, as at others oppression,

Coh. inst. 2. Fitzher. right Crown.

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pression, Oh unhappy we among whom kindnesses are entertained with the same sullenness with injuries, who part with a little quitrent with as ill will, as we discontentedly parted with our whole estates.

Object. 1. But saith the poor man, yes, the rich men are eased in their estates, and we pay for them in our Cottages.

Answ. 1. Yes (honest friends) the rich have borne the burden this 20. years, and now ought to be eased; the late tempest fell upon the stately Oakes while the shrubs were safe; the higher rankes of men suffered under that aspiring villany, which looked upon the meaner as below it.

2. The poor may afford something to ease the rich, that the rich may be more able to releive the poor, there is never a poor man but would give a Crown a year with all his heart to see the charitable times of Queen *Elizabeth*, when great men had no other way to bestow their Estates but in House-keeping, and doing good, the less great mens payments are, the more their almes and charity.

3. The rich men are at charge and paines in bearing Offices, and assisting his Majesty in the administration of justice, and in supplying him upon occasions with Loanes and privy Seales; I know my poor Country-men will be willing to put in their mite to the Treasure, and will lay down a little money for that Majesty, for which they layed down their lives; there are large hearts when there are but narrow estates, and the poorest made up that all wayes in loyal *prayers* which they wanted in payments.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

This payment is no new one invented, but an old one revived.

WHat we grudge a gracious Soveraign here, we cheerfully paid an unjust usurper beyond the water; what we would deny a lawfull Prince for our freedome, we allowed a domineering Prelate for our slavery: For in those ages when the Pope called *England puteusinen haustus* an unexhaustible Well; and had 160000. for first fruites and tenths; 200000. for Episcopal elections, palls, pardons, and dispensations, with other vast incomes, upon which one of them authentically said, *how profitable to us is this fable of Christ*; poor *Offa* King of the *Mercians* grants her an annual Rent upon all the Chimneys in the Land called *Peter Peter-pence*, which was continued 730. yeares when *Ethelwolfe* thought fit to confirme it to *Henry* the 8ths. time, which was 500. yeares when our King rescued us from the Papal tyranny; we allowed him those Papal payments: because he hazarded his Royal Estate for our *Liberty*; we reasonably offer our private Estates for his *safety*, where ever we looked, we saw his kindness to us, where ever we looked we saw our duty to him; 1. In the Church we saw he defended the Faith, for which we offend him, our prayers, our service, to state mens obedience to him upon Eternal principles for conscience sake, our tenths and first fruites; 2. At Sea he secures our Trade, for which he hath our *Tunnage* and *poundage*; 3. At home he secured peace, comfort and content, for every one in his own house, which by his Majestyes protection is his

Polyd. Virg. Hist. 107. Heylins Geog. 101.

Castle: for which our houses pay their due acknowledgement, we must needs owe to that gracious Government whose peace keeps our houses from being a rubbish, our buildings a ruine, and our habitation a desolation, what a blinder age payed the Pope for its misery, let our knowing age pay the Prince for its happiness; what was an oppression then is a priviledge now, it was then but the tenth part of what we paid, now it's all.

CHAP. VI.

This payment so ancient and so usefull, lyeth not so much upon the poor people that complaine, *as upon the Gentry that are* complained of.

THe Gentry are as *noble* with us as elsewhere, and the Commonalty are more free: The *Commons* with us assist the *King* against the turbulent *attempts* of the Nobles, the King assists the Commons against the incroaching and oppressive attempts of the *Nobility*; by 'vertue of which mediating mixture of power in the 'Nobility as to the people, and of subjection as to the 'King, together with the mutual need and interest of a 'fair understanding between King and commons, all par'ties are *secured* to the utmost possibility of *safety* and '*satisfaction*: so that the King will not suffer them to be oppressed in their estates, who he knows are ready to serve him in their persons, the Gentry shall advance his treasure, and the Commonalty his *Army*; his sends, his Nobles, his *commission of Loanes*, and to his good people

ingenious Memento, 221.

people his *commission of array*, he thinks it fitter to keep the honest people in pay, then in payments, and by an equal distribution to allow them something of others *superfluity*, then take any thing from their necessity; therefore we may observe that this and other leavies, although they are raised upon the poorer people, are to be allowed them again by the richer, who must deduct in their rent, what the other layes out in contribution, the more my house yeilds his *Majesty*, the less it yeilds the Landlord.

But the Landlord is freed by the Act which layes all upon the Tenant. *Object.*

1. The Landlord is free by the Act, but is tyed by his own Covenant, by which in all places he engageth usually to defray all the incident charges by emergent taxes and contributions. *Answ.*

2. If the Tenant hath carelessely neglected that provision for the present, when he takes again he may take care of it, puting the Landlord to his choice, either of *defraying* that charge, or of *loosing his Tenant*; If we were excused from this payment to his Majesty, we would not be excused from paying as much to the Landlord; what is paid in contribution is saved in rent, as much as is detained from the publick *Exchequer* for common good, so much is reserved for private purses for a more particuler good; if a Landlord will not out of the rent he hath for letting his house, allow his Majesty a quitrent for protecting it, complaine rather of his unreasonableness, then of your *Soveraign's* Law: and say rather we have a hard Landlord then a severe King.

CHAP. VII.

If this payment lay *upon the common people, it is nothing to what* is laid *upon the common* people *else where.*

OUr *English* Kings are more glorious in their just authority over free-born Subjects then forreign Kings are in their oppression over enslaved vassals; we supply the reasonable necessities of a gracious Soveraign, while others satisfie the unreasonable lust of oppressing tyrants, while in other Countrys men pay for all they eat, drink, wear, or enjoy, as in *Tuscany*, *Florence*, *Venice*, *Holland*, *France*, *&c.* we are free men when they have paid for all they have; a poor labourer in that Seigniory of *Venice* must yearly pay for his head; in so much that men live better under the *Turke* then in that Commonwealth: O happy we if we understood our happyness! The *Spaniard* raised 11. Millions of Money from his Subjects; when his Sacred Majesty is contented with halfe one Million, some 600000. satisfieth his Majesty from his poor people; when 40. times as much is extorted by the Pope from his: In *France Lewis* 11th. raised a Million and a halfe, which *Francis* the first improved to 3. Million, which three Million by *Henry* 2d. policy became 6, and by *Charles* 9th. was advanced to 7, and now it's fifteen: in *England* the King lives with the 20. part of this, there 30000 Officers are maintained to gather the revenues, which is performed by fewer then a 1000. here: In *Genoa* the poor labourer parts with the tenth of his labour, in *England* he payeth not the hundreth: When poor men in *Holland* patiently lay down

down sometimes the 8th. part of all they have, we grudge the 40th. part, shall we murmure for a few shillings when the poor *Swead* payes cheerfully the tyth of all increase, besides custome and contribution.

Forreign Princes little fingers are heavier then our Kings Loines, and whereas we think our King lades us with an heavy yoke, they would adde to it, we think our King chastiseth us with *whips*, we are *sure* they would chastise us with scorpions: In imitation of that Philosopher, I thank God sometimes that I was born an *English* man.

1. *Kings*, 12. 10. 11.

CHAP. VIII.

That this payment is nothing to what we have payed, and may pay, if by our discontents we return (which God forbid) to our former miseries.

IF we had any sence of our former *miseries*, we would be more *jenguous* under our present ease; and so thankfully intent upon the unjust pressures we have escaped, that we may have no leasure to be discontentedly sensible of what just imposts we undergo, you that paid 1. 300000. *l.* royal subsidy; 2. Poll-money; 3. free Loanes and contributions upon the publick faith to an incredible summe in money, Plate, Horse, Armes, &c. 4. The *Irish* adventures for land the first & second time; 5. You that were willing to pay at the rate of one meal a week towards the maintenance of the Army; 6. You that lent (besides that one meale a weak you laid aside,) after the rate of 50. Subsidies; 7. You that paid an

assessment of 60000.*l.* a moneth at the *Scots* coming in; 8. You that paid the five and twentieth part of your estates; 9. You that paid a weekly assessement for the Lord Generals Army; 10. You that paid a monethes assessment for Sir *Tho. Fairfax* his Army; 11. You that paid the weekly assessment for the *Scotch* Army; 12. You that paid a weekly assessement for the *British* Army in *Ireland*; 13. You that paid a weekly assessement to the Lords of *Manchesters* Army; 14. You that underwent free quarter; 15. You that suffered sequestration and plunder; 16. You that paid Fortification money; 17. You that paid composition unsufferable at Goldsmiths Hall and Haberdashers-Hall; 18. You that paid 120000 *l.* a Moneth all along. 19. You that lost the tenth of what was left you by a decimation; you that thus parted with fifteen million of money, do you now repine at the fourth part of one million? you that paid constantly 1400000 *l.* a year contribution, do you startle at a payment that's lesse then 200000 *l.* shall not we that threw away *Pounds* to maintain our *bondage*, willingly dispose of a few shillings to uphold our *liberty*; we groaned under our former *slavery*, we are now impatient under our present *freedome*, we could not be *well* without this present Authority, we cannot be well with it; cannot we afford a few shillings in acknowledgment of that happinesse we enjoy after such expence of blood and treasure, after such high disputes and contests, after so many prayers and teares, are we *sparing* of our money for the continuance of that State, for the recovery whereof we were *prodigal* of our lives, should we so far satisfie the private malice, and close designes of some men, as to endeavour in discontent to put the Nation into the former course of sin and misery; in hope of removing we should improve our burden, in hope of *ease*, we should be *undone*; should we out of private

dissatis-

dissatisfaction for a small trifle venture the hazards and miseries of civil War in the bowels of a most flourishing Kingdom, when we may be so happy with such a measure of justice, peace, plenty, and religion, as all Nations round about either admire or envy, we would with as great folly *throw away* our estates, as now we save a *trifle*; those thousands of desperate Persons teach us to deny his Majesty, are ordinary Tax to secure us; who would be at liberty (as formerly) to Levy twenty times as much for their own maintenance, *to enslave us*; after-times *may see* what the blindnesse of this age *will* not, that Men that unreasonably complained of smaller grievances, have been punished with greater, they who have resented the moderate impositions of lawfull Authority, have suffered under the unlimited charge of an arbitrary power: It is not possible to gain a faire period for those murmurs which go rather in a round and circle of discontent, then in a right line of reason and Law, the only Center of publick consistency, to which I pray God (with my blessed Master) at last bring them, which will easily be done when they shall see how much more happy they are to be subject to known laws then to the various wills of any men, seem they never so *plausible* at first.

Oliver's discourse of the charge of his time.

'Heare but what *Oliver* saith concerning the charge 'of his time, at a Conference, *April* 21. 1657. The 'present charge (saith he) of the Forces, both by Sea 'and Land, including the Government will be twenty 'four hundred, twenty six thousand, nine hundred, 'eighty nine pounds; (*whereas twelve hundred thousand* '*satisfieth his Majesty*;) the whole present revenue in '*England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, is about 190000 *l.* 'I think this was reckoned at the most, as now the reve-'nue stands; why now towards this saith the wretch 'to the Gentlemen, you settle by your Instrument '1300000. *l.* for the Government, and upon that to

c maintaine the Force by Sea and Land, and this with-
c out Land taxe I think, and this is that of the revenue
c that now may be raised by the Government, 600000. *l.*
c because you see the present Government is 1900000. *l.*
c and although (saith he) an end should be put to the
c *Spanish* Warre, yet there will be a necessity of the pre-
c servation of the peace of the three Nations to keep up
c (*forsooth*) the present established Army in *England*, *Scot-*
c *land*, and *Ireland*; & also a considerable Fleet for some
c goodtime, untill it shall please God (saith the poor man
c to quiet, and compose mens minds) & to bring the Na-
c tion to some better consistency, so that considering the
c pay of the Army coming to upwards 1100000. *l. per*
c *annum*, and the Government 300000. *l*, it will be ne-
c cessary that for some covenient time, (seeing saith he
c you find things as you do, and it is not good to think
c a wound healed before it be;) that there should be
c raised over and above 1300000. *l.* the summe of
c 600000. *l. per annum*, which makes up the summe of
c 1900000. *l*, that besides this the Parliament declare
c how far they will carry on the *Spainish* Warre, and for
c what time, and what further summe they will raise for
c the carrying on of the same, and for what time? and
c if these things be not ascertained, the business will fall
c to the ground, and all our labour will be lost; and
c therefore I hope you will have *a care* of our unde r ta-
c kings: Oh the vast charge *then* of a shamefull slavery;
O the easie *charge now* of an Honourable freedome;
what a vast summe must satisfie a Tyrants growing un-
certaine necessity, how little in comparison may satisfie
a lawfull Soveraignes known and legal occasions.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

If this money be raised upon the poorer sort, it returnes to them againe.

WHat the Earth sends up to Heaven in vapours and exhalations, it receives from Heaven in showers and blessings: what money the people bestow upon his Majesty in Leavies and assessements, his Majesty returns to his people in wages, pay, exchange and Merchandize, what he receives for his care, he payeth them for their Labour; what is paid to his *Exchequer* is returned to their Markets: there is a circle in the veine of Gold and Silver as in that of blood; his Majesty scatters his Coyn among his people, the people returne that Coyn in Tribute to his Majesty againe, *rendring to Cæsar the things that are Cæsars*; which his Majesty gives againe to the City for Waire and accomodations, to the Country for provision; poor people, the King, the Nobility, the Gentry, employ and pay you, therefore they may lawfully taxe you; it being no more then taking up that money for publick good, which may be given you againe for your own good with advantage; the more occasions there is for money in the Court, the more Trade we have in the Kingdome, the more plentifully a Court is provided for, the more nobly they spend, and the more people they will employ, this money is not *lost* but *lent*, not lost as in a Commonwealth upon men that lay up for themselves, but lent as in an hereditary Monarch upon a Prince that layeth up for his people; we are not under our late *woe* of *many Princes*, whose only care was to provide for themselves

and posterity, but under the restored happiness of our Prince, by whome our Nation is established, whose cheife care (being himselfe provided for by the Law) is to provide for his Subjects; did not you receive that moneyes from those that are above you, which you pay *unto* them; what the Gentry take from you with one hand, they give you with another; what their power ruling over you calls for in contribution, their goodness in employing you bestows upon you in wages; we need not complaine if we of the Commonals maintaine the rest of the Kingdome, while the rest of the Kingdome employ us; we poor people supply its present occasion, it supplyeth our constant need, the King asketh nothing but what he may give us againe; distributing the common treasure by equal shares to private hands.--------

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CHAP. X.

That Chimney-money and such taxes may be well spared, being not the tenth part of what is spent in excess and vanity.

WE cannot it seems at once be happy and temperate, but that when providence indulgeth us, then we indulge our selves; If we checked our expences with rules and methods of sobriety and prudence, a million more might be spared the *Exchequer*, our trifles would secure our Nation, and our toyes well managed would advance a revenue; the Throne may want what is idly drunk away in a Cottage; the poorest labourers little expences and oversights may amount to 2. shillings a year for his Chimney, he may *eat the* less

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and *drink the less*, as we say in the Country, and pay *so much*; when we groaned under twenty payments, formerly we freely added one meale a week to the common charge, now those several wayes of undoing us are forgotten, we may cheerfully forbear one meale a quarter towards this charge; when a great summe was to be leavied at *Venice*, a noble Senator said, *It was but saving their supers*; and it was raised; our folly is more chargeable to us, then our Soveraign; and we are at more expence to bear our own inferiour extravagancies, then to support *his* higher necessities; *come honest friends the King would have you be good husbands*----and you will save more then he desires; observe but a moneths disbursement about your occasions, and you will find as much might have been saved as might serve this affaire; I can but smile upon some pot-companions that seriously complaine what they pay for their Chimnies, when at one sitting they will wantonly swallow more in the Alehouse; I can but pitty poor people that will loose more time in discoursing why this money was imposed, then would serve to gaine what might pay it; now we are not contented with that little that sufficeth nature, but heape up as much as we can to gratifie art and fancy, our pride and wantonness cost us more then our Government; if the King wanted your bread you would give it him, now he wants but the crums that fall from your Table you will bestow them.

CHAP. XI.

That if this Chimney-money be an unreasonable oppression, it may be those persons promoted it that speak most against it, on purpose to divide between the King and the people, whose dangerous malice I hope none will gratifie by their discontent and disquiet.

IT's an usual policy for some men *given to change*, to contrive those miscarrages in Government, which they may declaime against: and to ensnare the Prince to such publick acts as may enrage the people, pinching them to a discontent under a pretence to serve him; these creatures as a noble soul discourses, devise something plausible for the present, fatal in the consequent wherein they may seem innocent or not appeare at all; which may occasion a jealousie in the people, an obloquy upon the Soveraign, and a common clamour among all, some men, *turbulency* provoke their Kings expences, that he may want, that their *subtlety* may so sollicite his supply, so that as an ingenious Gentleman phrased it, he shall suffer more by the ill method of it, then gaine by the recruite, ordering it so that what they tell their Soveraign to gaine his favour is a *supply*, they tell the people to stir their humour is an oppression; good people you know his Majesties large heart, and publick spirit too well to think that he who is so carefull of your welfare, should of himselfe overthrow it, neither can

can it escape your apprehension that your and his friends understand too well his Majestyes happiness in your affections, and yours in his to advise him to wrong you so that if their be any thing intollerable in this leavy, it is a designe of such persons as have little kindness for his Majestyes prosperity, and as little care of your *concernes*; who when they could not keep you and your Soveraign asunder by open violence, would divide you by secret stratagems, that he may be as weary of his Kingdome as he was of his banishment, and you may be as impatient of your natural Leige, Lord as you were of unnatural Usupers; and now I hope you will be so far from complying with their expectation, that when they may look for an universial dissatisfaction, they may see your cheerfull contribution, and let them know that if you must suffer, you had rather do it under a gracious King, then under pinching oppressors; and that you had rather be undone in *obedience*, then be bewitched to a *rebellion*, which is sure to undo you: 'Is 'there a Warre commenced? your carrages must wait 'upon the Army, your provision must feed them, your 'person must attend them, your contribution must pay 'them, your Teames must serve them, you must be 'mounting Dragoones when you should be plowing, 'lugging Beanes and Bacon to the head quarter, when 'you should be sowing, and at last scarce a lame jade 'left to get in that little Harvest which the wild souldery have left you, your Cattle must be driven away by 'one party to day, your Corn taken by another to morrow, and when you are throughly plundred, because 'you had something, you must afterwards be beaten 'too because you had nothing; are not these fair encouragements to make you seditious: Let them know that you can *suffer* and *submit*, possessing your soules in patience; let them that his sacred Majesty shall want any part of your estates, for whom you are ready to sacrifice

your

your lives, and that you can perish, but you cannot mutiny, O please not any person with your ruine, seriously considering whether you had not best part with a little money to establish that peace that restores your liberty, advanceth your trade, improves your wealth, which many dyed praying for, or reserve it for that time and state of affaires when wealth is wasted, worth is wrecked, religion is prostituted, Cities are ruined, Temples are prophaned, and all that is great or good is ready to perish; Mr. *Hampden* (as appeares by judge *Crookes* argument npon his case and the writ 4. *Aug. Cor.* 11.) was assessed to twenty shillings for his Lands in Stoke-mand *Ivill* in the County of *Bucks*; (which since hath paid yearly twenty pounds a year contribution and more) he complaines of the grievance, refuseth the payment, remonstrates in Parliament till that trifle was aggravated to such pressures as Warre only could remedy, and so that twenty pounds cost the Nation twenty millions of pounds; whatever I endure I say:

O pax almu! dutrix opum
O pulcherrima Cœlilum
quam te mens sitit! O morum!
obrepat metuo mihi,
œtas ne mala; te prius
suaver O quam tueor diem
plausus andique cum strepant
cantusque et chori, anticaque
comessatio Floribus.

O lovely peace thou ſpring of wealth
Heavens faireſt iſſue, this Worlds health,
O how my ſoul doth court thy ſight
More precious then the pleaſing light;
Let never blacker day appeare,
But dwell and ſhine for ever here:
Let ſhouts of joy ſtill, ſtill reſound,
While Songs and Dances walke the round,
At Feaſts of friends with Garlands Crown'd.

FINIS.